

# MISCELLANY 1993



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Published by the  
North Yorkshire County Record Office 1994

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ISBN 0 906035 52 X

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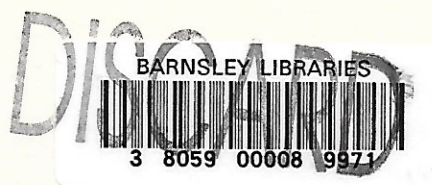
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Compiled on ICL DRS 20 at the County Record Office, Northallerton  
and printed by Prontaprint at Darlington





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Front cover: detail from watercolour Whitby Abbey & Town, Henrietta Matilda Crompton, 1861

Back cover: detail from watercolour Whitby from the Blaizer, Henrietta Matilda Crompton, n.d.[c.1840]

A NYCRO publication "Letters & papers of Henrietta Matilda Crompton & her family" is forthcoming.



## INTRODUCTION & SHORT NOTES

This volume contains summaries of additions to North Yorkshire County Record Office guides made during the year 1993 and short articles based on some of those records.

### Ripon Liberty Coroners Records

The office of Coroner dates back to the twelfth century. First appointed in 1194, their main duty was to keep the pleas of the crown - recording accusations and preliminary proceedings so that details would be available to the Justices on Eyre (Justices sent on circuits around the counties to sit in each shire court for a short period). Later their responsibilities came to include holding inquests into sudden deaths, treasure trove and deodands. Deodand was officially abolished in 1846 but under the system, where a person came to a sudden death, the object or animal which had been the cause of his death, or its value, was forfeited to the Crown, which applied it for charitable purposes. Thus, if a man fell from his cart and was run over by the cart wheel, the cart, cart wheel and horse would be forfeited.

The Coroner was a royal officer but in 1888 his appointment was transferred to the County Council. Coroners' records [C] are closed for 75 years and the Record Office holds very few from earlier than the mid-nineteenth century. Of these the majority are from the Northern Coroner's District covering very roughly the area around Northallerton and the dales. The inquests microfilmed this year are from the Ripon Liberty Coroner's District and date from 1855 to 1917.

### Valuation Books 1910

Under the provisions of the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910, the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue were instructed to 'cause a valuation to be made of all land in the United Kingdom'. The Commissioners were to record all particulars of valuations and the valuation precis for North Yorkshire, also known as 'Domesday Books' after their only comparable precedent, are deposited at the Record Office [NG/V]. They include the names of the owners & occupiers of land, a description of the property and its situation, a reference to the series of valuation maps [available at the Public Record Office in London], the original gross value with deductions for buildings and other structures and the original full site value with deductions for public rights of way, rights of common, easements etc. The valuation books can be used to study land and property ownership and use and are used to establish the routes of disputed rights of way.

### Game Preservation

The register of gamekeepers' deputations 1858-1960 has been added to the earlier register of deputations 1797-1857 and register of certificates for killing game 1784-1799 which were already available on microfilm [QDG]. Under the Act of 1710 'for the better preservation of game', a lord of a manor could appoint one gamekeeper with the power to kill game and had to enter his name with the Clerk of the Peace. The Act of 1784 required 'every person qualified in respect of property to kill game' to register every appointment of a gamekeeper. A further Act of 1831 empowered the Lord of a Manor to authorise a gamekeeper to 'seize and take, for the use of such Lord or steward, all such dogs, nets, and other engines and instruments for the killing or taking of game as shall be used within the said limits by any person not authorised to kill game for want of a Game Certificate', but such appointments were not to be valid unless registered with the Clerk of the Peace of the County wherein the manor lay. The deputations give the name of the lord of the manor, the names of the manors (often more than one), the name of the gamekeeper and the date of appointment. The most recent appointments in the register are from February 1960 but this year the Record Office received a new deputation from a local landowner who had been advised to register it in order to empower his gamekeeper to confiscate the guns and property of poachers.



### Hearth Tax

Under the Act of 1662 'for establishing additional revenue upon his Majesty' an annual payment of 2 shillings for each fire hearth was required from every householder. Returns of lists of householders and the number of hearths were to be compiled by the parish constables and sent to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions, with duplicates sent to the Exchequer in London. None of the enrolments at North Riding Quarter Sessions survive but the Exchequer returns are now in the Public Record Office. A transcript of the North Yorkshire returns for 1672-3 is available here. Also available are a few collectors' certificates for houses where the number of hearths has decreased owing to demolition or conversion [QDZ]. They are for the townships of South Kilvington, Brompton by Sawden, Seamer & Everley. Hearth tax was abolished in 1688.

### Mediaeval deeds: Ellingstring, Stainley, Ripley

A small collection of mediaeval deeds [ZAA] relating to Ellingstring, Stainley and Ripley and dating from the 14th to the 16th century have been microfilmed this year. They include an early 14th century memoranda on the acquisition and descent of small properties in Ellingstring, the beginning of which is translated below.

Memorandum of one tenement & 4 acres of land in Ellingstring pertaining to the lay infirmery of Fountains. At first it was Robert Palmer's whose son whose name was Robert married Mabot daughter of Symon de Sutton. Afterwards the elder Robert came & said "ad cancelam" that he wished to give 4 acres of land to a certain Philipp his kinsman & he did not give to him but to the infirmery of the poor of Fountains. And so the abbot of Fountains was seised of the same tenement & 4 acres of land & he demised all of that to Robert de Sutton son of the same Robert Palmer. And the said Robert de Sutton alienated all that to Gilbert de Clifton who detained the rent, which rent the abbot of Fountains recovered from the said Robert. And so the said Robert de Sutton paid the rent, viz. 5 shillings annually, after which Robert Adam de Sutton son of the same Robert paid the same ...

### Blackett Family Archive

In 1729 John Blackett, already possessed of the manors of Sockburne, county Durham, and Girsby, Yorkshire, purchased the manor of Hornby and a group of small properties in Hornby, Great Smeaton and Appleton. These had been accumulated by Christopher Byerley of Midridge, county Durham, and then acquired and increased by Thomas and William Hall, from the last of whom they were purchased by Blackett. He paid #10,700 for the property, most of which was used to satisfy the mortgagees. The section of the family archive dealing with the estate has recently been microfilmed [ZE] and includes a valuation of the estate in 1768 detailing tenants' names and size of holdings, along with a mid eighteenth century plan of the estate and corresponding field book.

### Robert Lawrence Dundas (1780-1844)

Robert was the youngest son of Thomas, 1st Lord Dundas, and spent most of his career in the Royal Staff Corps, a branch of the Quarter Master General's department specialising in small reconnaissance and engineering parties. He served in the Peninsular War from 1809 but his papers from this time have suffered from damp and mould and are too delicate to be made available at present. Papers from the time of his return home at the end of the Napoleonic Wars have however been microfilmed this year [ZNK]. They relate mostly to his management of the Loftus estate, inherited from his father in 1820, and to the mining of alum from the estate. Robert served as M.P. for Richmond from 1826 to 1833 but



Omnes hoc scriptum duxit et audientur Johes Bekwith de ethno salicam in dno. p[re]sentano remissis. pelagius a  
 omni impetatu p[er] me et heredibus meis quocumque clamasse Willmo Ingelby dyungo et Jundom Rochyffe heredes  
 et assignato suo totu[m] quo et clamor que tunc habeo p[er] aliquo modo sufficere h[ec] p[er] totu[m] in omnibus illis q[ui]  
 et tenementis cu[m] omib[us] suis p[re]sentano quo p[re]dicto Willmo et Jundo h[ab]ent et dono et concessione h[ab]ent  
 meo in b[er]t et r[ip]pley de ethno Ripplay et Ulcotis que quodam p[re]sentano de p[re]dicto loco p[er] quod nec ego  
 p[re]dicto Johes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius no[m]i[n]e n[ost]ro aliquod p[re]sentano et clamor imp[er]at q[ui] et tenementis  
 cu[m] suis p[re]sentano nec in aliqua p[ar]te cop[er]at de tota p[ar]te et eandem p[ar]tem sufficere p[er] h[ec]  
 p[re]sentano scriptu[m] ab omni d[ic]to p[re]sentano et clamor aliquid inde p[er]sonis suis p[re]sentano imp[er]at et ego  
 p[re]dicto Johes et heredes mei omnia p[re]dicta p[ar]tes et tenementa cu[m] suis p[re]sentano p[re]sentano Willmo et Jundom  
 heredes et assignato suo totu[m] om[n]i p[re]sentano et assignato suo p[re]sentano et assignato suo p[re]sentano et assignato suo p[re]sentano  
 hunc p[re]sentano scriptu[m] meo sigillis meis apposui: h[ec] testib[us] Willmo plompey Willmo Grompey  
 milites Willmo Sebesio Johes Canoso Johes pullam dyungo et multo alio d[ic]to octavo die  
 mensis junij anno p[re]sentano p[er] post conquestu[m] anglie duodecimo



there are virtually no political papers amongst the collection. In 1837 he was offered the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope but rejected it, preferring to remain on his estate.

#### Crathorne Parish Account Books

These account books [Z.896] illustrate the work of three parish officers - the churchwarden, the constable and the overseer of the poor. Each office was usually held by two people for one year and office holders were often elected on a rough and ready rota system. All were unpaid.

The churchwardens were elected by the vestry and were responsible for routine church expenses such as communion wine, bells and cleaning as well as allocating pews for worship, helping to keep the parish register and making payments for the destruction of vermin.

From mediaeval times the appointment of the constable was legally the responsibility of the court leet but often vestries were making nominations, to be confirmed by the Justices of the Peace, before it became their responsibility in 1842. The constable's duties included the upkeep of the stocks, inspection of alehouses and the supervision of the settlement or removal of itinerant strangers and beggars. Generally the position was not welcomed by parishioners and there was a widespread practice of paying someone else to do the job.

The office of overseer was established by the Poor Law Act 1597/8 and made obligatory by the Relief Act of 1601. Two people were appointed annually by the vestry with approval from the Justices of the Peace. The accounts show payments for the relief of the poor and the money received from poor rates. In 1834 the duties of the overseers passed to the Guardians of the Poor.

#### Hurst Mines Bargain Book 1827-1853

This book [Z.898] contains the bargains made between the miners and the agents for the lessees of the Hurst Mines from March 1827 to June 1853. In 1828 the mines were leased to Messrs. Jaques, Knowles, Tomlin & Co. for 21 years by the trustees of the late Josias Readshaw Morley of Marrick Park. Captain John Harland was appointed to manage the Marrick estate and the lead mines, a position he retained, with the exception of a two year break 1842-1844, until his dismissal in 1853. During this time he reorganised the mines, exploring other lead veins and building a new dressing floor, and by using this book together with plans already held by the Record Office [ZWX] it is possible to follow these developments at Hurst. A guide to all the lead mining plans held by the Record Office is currently in preparation.

#### Parish register transcripts & indexes

Work is continuing on the consolidated index for the parishes of the Whitby area (Whitby, Lythe, Hinderwell, Roxby & Fylingdales) and volunteers are working on the parishes of Coverham, Normanby, Welbury, Long Preston, Middleton Tyas and Ripon.

MJB



### Agricultural Education in the North Riding

A Technical Instruction Committee was appointed by the North Riding County Council in October 1889, in response to the Technical Instruction Act passed that year. In its first report to the Council the committee observed that 'If an Agricultural school were established ... it would be a great boon to those who are interested in agriculture in this Riding'. In 1891 the council adopted a scheme submitted by the Yorkshire College at Leeds. This included the provision of external lectures for farmers at various centres in the Riding, dairy instruction and scholarships for students to attend a two year course at the college. A joint committee for instruction in agriculture was set up by the East, North and West Riding County Councils in 1901. This became known as the Joint Agricultural Council and directed all instruction in agricultural subjects which was provided in Yorkshire in co-operation with the Yorkshire College.

Manor Farm at Garforth was used for experimental and educational work. The thirty year lease on the property expired in 1928 and the Agricultural Council decided not to ask for a renewal. The centre was thought to be too close to an industrial area and it was felt that a more suitable site should be purchased for future developments. Two farms at Askham Bryan near York were purchased in 1925 and a third was acquired in 1927. It was proposed that the whole property, consisting of 348 acres be used in connection with a Residential Farm Institution at which short courses in agriculture, dairying, poultry keeping and other subjects would be provided. The Institute was to work closely with the University [Leeds University, formerly the Yorkshire College] facilities being provided for experimental work, demonstrations in the various branches of agriculture and practical instruction in dairying and poultry keeping. Owing to national economic difficulties it was not possible to carry out developments for some years but in 1935 the North Riding County Council approved a scheme for the provision, by the Yorkshire Council of Agricultural Education, of an Institute of Agriculture at Askham Bryan and the work was completed in 1939.

By this time, however, difficulties had arisen concerning the organisation and the West Riding County Council withdrew from the Joint Agricultural Council on 31 March 1941. Arrangements were made for a new Joint Council made up of representatives of the East and North Ridings to administer agricultural education in the two Ridings. Wartime conditions prevented the development of the Institute but lectures continued to be provided and the arrangements were allowed to continue until the provisions of the 1944 Act with regard to agricultural education could be put into effect.

The new Education Act required local education authorities to provide technical agricultural education at Agricultural Institutes as part of their statutory duties. In 1947 it was agreed that Askham Bryan would continue to be administered by the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education (constituted by the North and East Riding County Councils) but that each of the three Ridings would bear one third of the costs and have at its disposal one third of the places for students. The North and East Ridings intended, however, to establish their own institutes and so it was agreed that at the end of 7 years, or on the establishment of a North or East Riding Institute if sooner, Askham Bryan would be conveyed to the West Riding County Council and be administered and maintained by them. The Council for Agricultural Education appointed a Principal for the Institute at Askham Bryan in 1946 but the premises which were occupied for various purposes during the war were not handed back to the Council until 1948 when the Institute was officially opened. In 1954 the Minister of Education revoked the Joint Education Committee for Agricultural Education (East and North Ridings) Order, 1948 and at about that time the West Riding took over the entire ownership of the Institute. The East Riding established a centre at Bishop Burton also about that time.

The North Riding did not acquire premises within the county for the primary or exclusive use of agricultural education until the 1960s. Altogether about 30 North Riding students each year attended full-time courses at agricultural colleges throughout the country, an average of 18 attending Askham Bryan. The demand for day release agricultural education was much greater and by 1963 294 parttime students were enrolled. In 1965 the North Riding County Council established an agricultural centre at Bedale, the first of its kind in the country. This was followed by Easingwold Centre in 1966, Pickering in 1969 and Guisborough in 1972. Over 580 young farm workers were attending courses at these centres on a day-release or evening basis by 1973.



### The Thirlway Journal

Henry Steel Thirlway who kept this journal [Z.887] between 1838 and 1859 was the second of three Ripon printers and booksellers of his family who occupied the premises at the corner of High Skellgate and Ripon Market Place for over a century. The years are not all evenly covered. The fullest entries are for 1838 and for 1842 to 1853. For other periods entries are more sketchy and there are none at all for 1841. In addition to the journal proper some of the earlier years have attached to them what the writer called a Miscellany containing a number of articles and sometimes cuttings on a variety of topics, religious and philosophical, historical and local.

As the journal was started for religious reasons, accounts of services and of meetings of religious organisations as well as reflections on the writer's own religious condition form a large part of the material especially in the earlier volumes. This could at first deter the modern reader but it is worth persisting because interspersed with these are many delightful glimpses of happy occasions with family and friends and interesting references to the conduct of family business as well as accounts of public events and activities, in some of which the writer participated whilst in others he simply wrote as an observer. Events described range from meetings of the local Mechanics Institute of which the writer was a keen member to local celebrations of national events such as Queen Victoria's coronation and the ending of the Crimean War. Between these extremes the entries cover a wide range of topics - occasional incidents like fires, road accidents and thunderstorms - entertainments such as supper parties, picnics, concerts, balls, firework displays and circuses - and of course the annual celebrations of Christmas, New Year, November 5th and especially the local festival of St. Wilfrid on which his remarks have a particular interest.

Not all the entries are concerned with Ripon. As well as short excursions to neighbouring villages, the writer also reports on visits to Harrogate, Knaresborough, Leeds and York (where he lived 1839-1841) and the north-east coastal areas where he spent a number of holidays. He also visited London on a number of occasions and made one visit each to Manchester and North Wales, Ireland and Scotland, the latter on his honeymoon.

Henry Steel Thirlway's immense physical energy, which made walking one of his favourite pastimes, combined with his interest in all new developments and his love of travel to produce what is probably the most important feature of the journal - the many entries concerned with the building of the local railway. When the steam railway from Leeds to Thirsk via Harrogate and Ripon was being built he made the railway works the chief object of his walks and duly entered in his journal what he saw on these occasions. These entries present a fascinating picture of the building of a railway from a non-professional angle, and for this alone the journal would be valuable.

Deposited with Henry Steel Thirlway's journal is a shorter journal kept sporadically by his daughter between 1874 and 1879. Whilst this lacks the range of material of her father's it does have some interest as a period piece, indicating the kind of life led by a young woman of her class in the later nineteenth century.

For anyone wishing to have a taste of H.S. Thirlway's journal before going to the original, extracts are currently being published in "The Ripon Historian", the quarterly journal of the Ripon Historical Society.

Jean Denton



### The Survey of Ripon Burgages, 1675

This lengthy survey of Ripon burgage properties [Z.885] was the end product of a borough court held in Ripon by the orders of the Archbishop of York, Lord of the Manor of Ripon. The court had held an inquiry into the number of burgage properties and the validity of their holders' claims to them. Great indignation was roused in the town because this court was regarded as an attempt to intimidate the burgage holders on account of their action during a by-election three years earlier. The Archbishop claimed that the burgage holders' rights in the election of Ripon's two members of Parliament were no more than the right to endorse his nominees, but in 1672 when a new member was needed they had gone ahead and elected a new member without waiting for his nomination. Various legal actions followed the 1675 court, but it seems that there was no definitive legal conclusion. The evidence of the next election suggests that in the end a compromise was perhaps tacitly reached by which one member was the nominee of the Archbishop and the other was the choice of the burgage holders. However the dispute soon ceased to have much significance with the waning powers of the Church and the growth of the influence of the Aislabies of Studley Royal who obtained control of the elections through their policy of purchasing burgage properties.

After its preamble the document gives a list of burgage holders, street by street in order, after which there are summaries of the ground on which each holder claimed title to the property. The initial list of 1675 burgage holders has already proved its value in determining the ownership of certain individual properties at an earlier date than their existing title deeds, and has also made it possible to identify the properties connected with some of the large number of ancient title deeds to be found amongst the Vyner MSS in the West Yorkshire Archives at Leeds. The document however is written in a difficult hand and in seventeenth century Latin with many abbreviations and archaic legal phraseology, and thus presents great difficulty not only in reading but in interpretation. A full English translation, admittedly a large undertaking, is necessary if its full potential is to be realised.

Jean Denton



W. Rowntree & Sons, Scarborough

During 1993 conservation treatment was undertaken on a collection of sale bills and promotional leaflets for Messrs. W. Rowntree & Sons, Scarborough, from 1882-1892, which had been collected in a scrap book.

The items, although mostly on sound paper, were suffering from the poor quality of the scrapbook pages which had become brittle and discoloured owing to acidity in the paper. This acidic discolouration was transferring itself to the leaflets. The book had also suffered from water damage and poor storage conditions which led to mould, staining, decay and surface dust being present.

For future safekeeping the items were removed, surface cleaned, washed, de-acidified, repaired and strengthened as necessary and replaced in chronological order in a portfolio of acid free board.

The collection starts in October 1882 where the first leaflet begins "W. Rowntree & Sons beg to inform their friends that they have removed their business to more extensive and commodious premises situated at Nos. 33 to 39 Westborough, Scarborough". A plan of the new premises backed by a list of departments was published.

The opening of the new premises coincided with a new commercial policy - "[It is the inten]tion of W. Rowntree & Sons to sell everything at the [ ] scale of profit and for this purpose the [custom] of allowing discount will be discontinued and all [goods will] be marked in plain figures at net prices. Interest will be [ ] on overdue accounts", states a leaflet which goes on to describe the new electric lighting. "The es[tablishment] will be lighted by Swan Incandescent Electric Lamps (the motive power being supplied by an Otto Gas engine) thus rendering the atmosphere more pure and facilitating the selection of colors [sic] when daylight is gone". The leaflet concludes with the words "the large outlay they have incurred in the erection of New, Commodious and Handsome Premises ..." showing that it was at the time a considerable investment.

The handbill advertising the annual sale of 1882 shows the extent of discolouration transferred from the original scrap book pages - the brown bands being where the sheet was in contact with the adjoining page, the paler portions where protection was obtained from items on the next page.

The Christmas circular, 1882, with its chromolithographed seasonal vignettes announces the special Christmas show starting on December 11th - "W. Rowntree & Sons will much esteem a visit of inspection ... The premises are lighted by electricity and warmed throughout by hot water".

The leaflet heralding the spring show of carpets also advertises "Houses Completely Furnished", "Funerals Furnished and Conducted Throughout" and "Furniture removed in Covered Vans or Warehoused at moderate rates". A separate handbill illustrates one of W. Rowntree's "Nine specially constructed vans of various sizes ... for both large and small removals with the least possible expense for dead weight of the vans themselves".

A printed card with a plan of Scarborough was an invitation for summer visitors to the town to visit the premises of W. Rowntree & Sons. An accompanying letter "begs to enclose a few copies of a card and map of Scarborough ... [W. Rowntree & Sons] ... will esteem it a favour if some of them may be laid in the public rooms for the use of visitors". Although business was suspended at 2 p.m. on Saturdays (except the gentleman's hat and outfitting department which remained open until 9 p.m.) a special display was made in all windows "which are lighted after dark by the Swan Electric Light".

Potential customers unable to reach Scarborough were visited by Mr Barrett (a W. Rowntree salesman) with samples of new goods.

1883 draws to a close with examples of letters sent to those with outstanding accounts. The tone is very respectful and settlement "will very much oblige". There is also the announcement of the annual



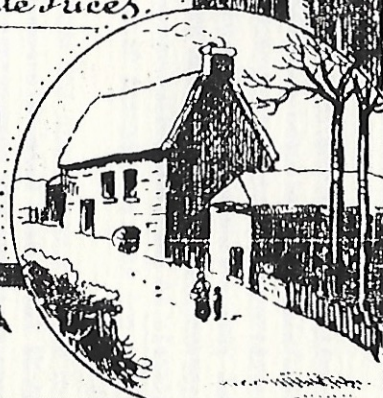


**W. ROWNTREE & SONS**, Respectfully announce that on  
Monday next, December the 11<sup>th</sup> and  
following days, they will make a Special Show of  
❖ Christmas & New Years Presents. ❖

When a considerable part of their Extensive premises will be devoted to  
the display of a large Assortment of Japanese and Dresden China, Albums,  
Lace Goods, Millinery, Gloves, Bags, Pipes, Table Plants, Flower Vases, Christmas  
Cards, Brackets, Writing Cases and all kinds of Fancy Goods, purchased speci-  
ally for this Season, and all marked in plain figures, at Moderate Prices.

This being their first extensive show of this kind W R & Sons, will much  
esteem a visit of inspection

*The Premises are lighted by Electricity and warmed throughout with Hot Water.*



Close on Saturdays at 2 O'clock.

WATKINSON & SONS LIMITED LONDON WALL LONDON



sale - "Stock they have had on offer will be remarked in plain figures at very low prices in order considerably to reduce it before the close of the year".

Two advertisements for the 1883 Christmas Show are of interest being printed on Japanese paper decorated with multicoloured woodblock prints. These would have been hand printed in Japan for export as decorative papers and used by Rowntree's printers to print their own message. Japanese paper is fine but very strong owing to its composition of mulberry or bamboo fibres. Adhesive used to fix the advertisements into the scrapbook has discoloured the upper edge. They demonstrate the vogue for Japonaiserie in the late 19th century and this is also seen in the coloured woodcut advertisement for exhibition and sale of Oriental Decorative Art and a review of the display reprinted from the Leeds Mercury.

By 1885 W. Rowntree & Sons were connected to the telephone with the number '7'. A leaflet instructs customers that they may communicate with the business from three designated public telephones on payment of 3d., which would be refunded on application.

Furnished and unfurnished houses could be rented or bought through Rowntrees with leaflets being issued to describe the houses: "Trafalgar Square - Houses to let, 2 or 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen and offices. Rents #21 and #25, or to be sold cheap".

"No more cold rooms or draughts under the door" heads a leaflet advertising "The new patent India rubber plinth for doors" which "at the cost of a few shillings, has proved to raise the temperature of a room several degrees". Similar draught proofing properties are promised from Reid & Sons patent draught excluder.

A chromolithographed hand bill from 1886 illustrates boys' suits from Eton jackets to Norfolk suits. The models formally and self consciously modelled by a river bank. The full range of women's and men's clothing and accessories are listed with examples of prices in a coloured list that also adds "Mourning orders promptly attended to" and "Dressmakers sent to any part of the country on receipt of letter or telegram".

Three leaflets from 1888 illustrate contemporary styles and prices for furniture with suites in walnut, upholstered in leather or high pile velvet for 12 guineas or suites for the bedroom in ash or satin walnut for #17 10s. and an assortment of brass trimmed metal bedframes from 12s 10d to #2 17s 3d.

This article can only describe part of this collection. The complete collection of 165 documents representing the period 1882 to 1892 may be viewed on microfilm [MIC 2710]

SHA



### Whitby Piers & Harbour

The first mention of piers at Whitby occurs in 1545 when they were constructed of loose stones and timber and were to be maintained at royal cost. An act of 1702 provided for maintenance of the piers from duties imposed on all coals shipped at Newcastle, Sunderland and parts of the north passing to the south (Whitby being regarded as a harbour of refuge for colliers), also duties on coal, salt etc. landed at Whitby, on butter and fish shipped and on ships entering the port. This act was superseded by the Harbour and Passing Tolls Act of 1861 which imposed rates on vessels entering and leaving the harbour, according to tonnage, and on goods shipped and unshipped in the harbour.

The records of Whitby piers & harbour microfilmed this year include the minute books of the harbour trustees from 1781 to 1902 and reports on the harbour by J. Walker in 1845 and by J. Watt Sandeman in 1880. There are also a number of plans of the harbour from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. The period covers the completion of the West Pier in 1814 and the construction of the West Pier lighthouse in 1831. The minutes of April 26 1831 order that

"... the trustees meet tomorrow at the News Room at half past eleven o'clock to go in procession to the Pier End to accompany the Chairman, Richard Moorsom, esquire in laying the Foundation Stone of the Lighthouse intended to be erected on the West Pier End."

Four lamps and reflectors were ordered to be prepared in June of that year.

In March 1844 it was resolved

"... that previous to any alteration or additions being made to the present works of the harbour that the opinion of an eminent Engineer be obtained as to the best means of improving the harbour generally and that the chairman write to Aaron Chapman esq. M.P. for obtaining information as to the most suitable individual as engineer to be applied to."

James Walker was appointed and his report was received in 1845. This remarked upon the usefulness of Whitby as a harbour of refuge, particularly during North West gales, but also drew attention to some unhealthy aspects of the harbour

"Another regular and almost authorized (at least not objected to) mode of disposing of the town rubbish is into the sea on the west side of the battery, behind the West Pier, whence it is washed down by the seas in North West winds and brought to and round the end of the Pier into the harbour with the flood tide"

Walker's report concluded that there was danger and difficulty to ships entering the harbour caused by the unequal length of the piers and that the heavy swell within the harbour was aggravated by the width of the end of the West Pier. He proposed to extend the East Pier as far out as the West Pier to narrow the entrance and to reshape the end of the West Pier to lessen the heavy seas. Upon receipt of his report, however, the Harbour Trustees decided to take another opinion from Francis Pickernell, the resident engineer, who submitted plans of his own and it was these that were accepted. He too proposed extending the East Pier in a north easterly direction over a number of years.

The next major alteration to the harbour was the construction of the East Pier lighthouse in 1854, again to plans prepared by Mr Pickernell. This was followed in 1878 by the appointment of a committee by the ratepayers and inhabitants to enquire into improvements to the harbour. A bill was proposed to amend the constitution of the Whitby Piers & Harbour Trust to enable them to seek a loan from the Public Works Loans Commissioners and suggestions were made for the alteration of the dangerous entrance and navigation. A report by J. Watt Sandeman, civil engineer, recommended the construction of two detached piers and additions to the heads of the present piers to reduce the admission of waves and the effect of their internal range. The new piers would be founded in deeper water and the sand overlying the shale between the new & present piers was to be dredged to increase



the depth. The new entrance channel would be the full width between the pier heads, rather than being confined to 20 feet close alongside the East Pier. Plans of the improvements are available on microfilm along with plans showing competing designs. Mr Sandeman's scheme received the sanction of the Board of Trade but the works were never commenced and in 1906 the District Council, who had recently taken over the administration of the harbour, proposed #73,000 worth of improvements including constructing piers and deepening the harbour for the better accommodation of the fishing fleet. They claimed that the decline in Whitby's fishing industry was caused by the defective condition of the harbour and that their improvements would develop the harbour into a first class fishing port, since it already benefited from its proximity to the fishing grounds and the position of the railway alongside the harbour, for which a new fish quay was expected to be constructed by the North Eastern Railway Company. Whilst negotiating with the Board of Trade for a grant towards the works, the District Council's claim was strengthened by a tragic accident. The Clerk wrote to the Board of Trade that as

"... a small sailing vessel named the "Star" of Colchester made for and entered the Harbour, one of the crew [was] washed off at the Harbour entrance and drowned in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Had the piers been extended as proposed by Mr Sandeman the engineer, the Council are of opinion that the casualty would not have happened, and that the utility of Whitby as a Harbour of Refuge would have been demonstrated."

A public inquiry was held & the work was carried out.

MJB



### Trustee Savings Banks

This year the records of the Trustee Savings Bank at Howden, which ultimately amalgamated with the York Savings Bank, were deposited and microfilmed [ZAQ]. They can be used as a particular example to illustrate the general history of Trustee Savings Banks.

The first Trustee Savings Bank was founded by Henry Duncan, Minister at Ruthwell on the Solway Firth, in 1810. Duncan was concerned by the poverty in his parish and attempted to relieve distress by buying corn for re-sale at low prices, but his instinct was to encourage thrift and thus help people to help themselves. His bank accepted deposits from 1 shilling to £10, with funds being invested at 5% with the British Linen Bank at Dumfries. Interest at 4% was allowed on complete pounds, with bonuses for regular deposits and forfeits for irregular savings or for withdrawals unless for reasons approved by the Trustees. Deposits at the end of the first year were £151 but by the end of 1814 they had risen to £1164.

Soon, through the energy and enthusiasm of Henry Duncan and his correspondence with those interested in thrift throughout the country, Savings Banks were set up in many parts of Scotland. In 1813 the Edinburgh Bank was established with less strict regulations - those enforceable in a small parish were unsuited to the needs of a city. Edinburgh thus lays claim to be the originator of a Savings Bank system of general application.

Savings Banks soon spread south of the border and by 1818 there were eighty banks in England and Wales. By an Act of that year the funds of the Savings Banks of England and Wales were paid, for the credit of the National Debt Commissioners, into an account in the Bank of England called 'The Fund for the Banks for Savings'. The Savings Banks received debentures carrying interest at £4 11s 3d from which they paid 4% to depositors. The National Debt Commissioners thus became bankers for the Savings Banks.

The bank at Howden was established at a meeting of inhabitants held at the Half Moon Inn on 2nd May 1818. The object was

'... to provide for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrious classes of his Majesty's subjects in Howdenshire and its vicinity ...'

It was to be known as the 'Howdenshire Savings Bank' to be managed by a President, Vice President, five Trustees, an unlimited number of Directors, a Treasurer and a Secretary. Deposits of 1 shilling and upwards were to be received with no call to make deposits in fixed sums or at fixed times and interest was to be paid at 5%.

By the end of 1818 there were 465 Savings Banks in the British Isles. The depositors were largely domestic and farm servants, mechanics, labourers and artisans. The depositors' ledger from the Howden branch shows servants, hawkers, blacksmiths, joiners, tailors, mariners and schoolmasters. Foundation of banks was generally favourably regarded. In the Crompton family archive, which was also received by the Record Office this year, is a letter from William Rookes Crompton, Naples, to his mother at Esholt, dated 23 January 1818 in which he writes:

'... Does my father patronise the Savings Banks, I rejoice to find they are spreading in England; I have always regarded them as the best antidote to the poor laws, the best stimulus to industry.'

The Post Office Savings Bank Act of 1861 provided strong competition for the Trustee Banks and led to the 1863 Act which tightened up the way the banks dealt with administrative matters, the measure of control of the National Debt Office and clarified the position of trustees and managers.

An Act of 1904 introduced machinery for the amalgamation of Savings Banks and it was this that saved the Howden branch in 1912 when it was threatened with closure but instead amalgamated with the much stronger York Savings Bank.

MJB



## NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY

### An English Diamond Merchant in India, 1663-1682

In the year 1682 the ship "George", chartered by the English East India Company (EIC) prepared to leave Madras in India and set sail for London.

Among the passengers were two friends, the former governor of Madras, Streylnsham Master, and his business associate, Nathaniel Cholmley. They were on their way back to England. Nathaniel Cholmley came to India in 1663 employed by the EIC as a writer. Now, nineteen years later, he was returning to a fortune of some #54,000 which he had accumulated during his stay in India. After one year in England, in October 1683, he married Mary Cholmley, a distant relative and the only daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmley, the owner of the Whitby estate in Yorkshire. The Indian merchant had become an English landed gentleman. The letter book of Nathaniel Cholmley's brother John is kept in North Yorkshire County Record Office. It contains the letters John Cholmley wrote during the period Nathaniel Cholmley was in India and reveals how a fortune was made. Nathaniel Cholmley's own letter book covering the period after he returned to England is also kept in this archive.

At that time, the EIC was a trading organisation which imported Asian commodities to England, primarily textiles, silk, and spices. In order to buy Asian goods, a number of trading stations, called factories, were established along India's coastline and manned with Englishmen.

The company servants who went to India in the seventeenth century dreamt of making a fortune and then returning to enjoy life as a country gentleman. Once in the East, the realities they found were very different and the majority would never return, as they would perish in India, mostly of malaria which was a common cause of death. In 1676 some eighteen Englishmen were posted in the factory of Masulipatnam, which was the largest port on the East Indian Coromandel Coast. Out of these eighteen persons, seventeen died in India and only one lived to return home - he had made no fortune, but was fired by the EIC and ordered to leave the country. Many of the servants died a few months after arrival and the average lifetime was ten to fifteen years only.

In India, the company servants hoped to earn money by employing ships in the Asian port-to-port trade. They were allowed to possess vessels, and during the 1670's and 1680's the British community in India became an important group of shipowners. The ships sailed from India to places like the Persian Gulf in the West, and to China in the East, exchanging Indian cotton goods for Persian bullion or Chinese silk and porcelain, to mention a few items.

Competition in the Asian trading world was hard. Indian merchants controlled the producing hinterland and could undercut the English private trader with his superior knowledge of Asian markets.

Participation in Asian commerce was a risky business and the English company servants would invest in several voyages in order to spread the loss-making risk. Buying a small part in one particular voyage made it possible for most servants to participate, but the margin of profit was also reduced. The few account books left by servants trading privately show a modest yearly dividend of some 10-15%. It was almost impossible to produce a fortune out of these dividends, but it secured the servant a reasonably pleasant life in India.

In Nathaniel Cholmley's case the situation was different. His older brother, John Cholmley, a London citizen since 1664, was a diamond merchant and needed a commissioner stationed in India. At the age of twenty-six, Nathaniel Cholmley left England and arrived at Masulipatnam some time before 1663. The city of Masulipatnam was the chief port in the Deccan Kingdom of Golconda, and the French traveller Thevenot described the place as:



"Small yet well peopled; the streets are narrow, and it is intolerably hot there from March to July. The houses are all separated one from another, and the water is brackish, because of the tides that come up to it" (1)

In the seventeenth century, India was the only place in the world where diamonds were mined(2) and as the EIC did not trade in diamonds, merchants in the city of London were allowed to import them, provided that a customs duty was paid. The diamond mines were located in the region near Masulipatnam, and Cholmley visited them once a year. The money he invested in diamonds came from the city of London and belonged mostly to Jewish merchants, goldsmiths, and influential people like Sir John Banks and Nathaniel Herne, both directors of the EIC and advisers to the monarch.

The capital was bullion silver, sent to India on board the ships chartered by the company. In England the diamond merchants consigned the silver to a member of the crew, normally the captain, paid him a fee and received a bill of lading. In India, the silver would be handed over to the commissioner, who converted the bullion into Indian coins called pagodas(3). The company charged a duty for carrying the silver to India, but frequently the diamond merchants had the silver smuggled out. Sometimes John Cholmley had his silver smuggled out, as this quotation from his letter book shows:

"We have sent out by captain Nicholson on board ship Beaufort 5 chests of silver being pieces 8/8 to the amount of 20.000 oz as you will find by the inclosed invoice and the bill of lading for the same. We desire you to take the same ashore and get it changed or coined into pagodas and take care to make the best markets you can for our silver we have sometimes gained 15% and more at Madras. You may observe this money comes out privately and not in the company's register whereby you will have the better opportunity of investing the same according to our instructions given you by letter over land"(4)

Buying diamonds was a difficult business and an inexperienced buyer could easily end up being cheated. The owner of the mine would display the stones in burses of some twenty diamonds of different quality. The buyer could not choose only the best ones, as he had to take the whole burse and thus the difficult part was to obtain it at the right price. Even today bargaining is an art Indians master, and it takes time, patience and much knowledge concerning prices, quality and supply to make a good deal.

How to buy diamonds at the mines is described by the French traveller and jeweller Tavernier:

"The merchants who visit the mine to buy remain in their dwellings, and every morning from 10 to 11 o'clock the masters of the mines, after they have dined (for the banians never leave their houses till they have washed and eaten), take their diamonds to show them. If parcels are large, and contain many stones of the value of from 2000 up to 15000 or 16000 ecus (#450-#3600), they entrust them to the foreign merchant for 7-8 days or more in order that he may examine them with care. When the stones have been examined and are returned by the merchant, if they suit him he should conclude the transaction at once, otherwise the owner of the stones wraps them in a corner of his waistband, his turban or his shirt, so that one never sees the same stones again, or at least they are mixed with others, when the miner returns with another parcel"(5)

(1) Jean de Thevenot: "Indian Travels, 1665-1667", edited by Mr Sen, 3 vols, New Delhi 1949, vol.3, p.104

(2) Diamonds were also found in few numbers in Borneo. In 1734, the Portuguese discovered diamonds in Brasil

(3) Indian coin equivalent to 8 shillings

(4) Letter book of John Cholmley, London 25 January 1685, John Cholmley to Rodrigues, Oporto, Alveres, MIC 2554, frame nos 187-88. Three diamond commissioners working in India after Nathaniel's departure. A piece 8/8 is a Spanish silver coin equivalent to 4 shillings, 3 pence

(5) J.B. Tavernier: "Travels in India", edited by William Crooke, 2 vols, Delhi 1977, vol.2, p.48



The diamonds were shipped to England on board EIC's ships and sold to diamond cutters either in Amsterdam or in France. The sale of uncut stones gave a good turnover, and a profit margin of 40-60% was not uncommon.

The amount of money sent to India by merchants in the city of London was substantial and estimated by John Cholmley to be between #20,000 to #100,000 a year. As a commissioner Nathaniel would earn 7% of the amount and this sum formed the basis of his future fortune. Besides the 7% commission he had the advantage of seeing the diamonds first and could keep the best stones - not surprisingly they represented most of his fortune in 1683; of his #54,000 estate, some #29,800 was in diamonds(6). Nathaniel Cholmley was not the only English diamond commissioner in India. At the beginning of his career, most of the capital sent from England to India was consigned to high ranking EIC servants. These persons did not have sufficient time to buy the diamonds personally and would send Nathaniel Cholmley to the mines. The two would share the commission.

In the 1660s his partner, William Jearsey, who had been in India since 1650, was the chief of the factory in Masulipatnam. Being a diamond commissioner and receiving large amounts of money from London, Jearsey managed to build up a fleet of some ten merchant ships, which sailed from Masulipatnam to most harbours in Asia.

The partnership between Nathaniel Cholmley and Jearsey was never good; in spite of their agreement Jearsey kept most of the commission money, and did not pay Cholmley his full share although he did most of the work. The main reason why they disliked each other had nothing to do with diamonds, but originated from events that took place in Madras 1665.

Sir Edward Winter had been governor of Madras since 1662, but in June 1665 he was replaced by George Foxcroft. Sir Edward had to stay in Madras as second in command and was very dissatisfied with this arrangement. He immediately began to conspire against Foxcroft and the clash came in August the same year. The episode which triggered off events was quite absurd and far-fetched.

At a dinner party Foxcroft's son made a comment concerning Charles II, which Simon Smythes, the minister of Madras, took as a sign of treason and Cromwellian sympathies, and Smythes warned him that

"such lavish expressions would bear no less than the weight of treason against his Majesty in England"

Governor George Foxcroft interfered and told them to stop. The minister took this as a sign of further treason and went to Sir Edward Winter,

"and told him what had happened and how it concerned him, and his Majesty's honour, and the company's interest not to suffer words of so bad and high a nature to pass without a public notice".(7)

Winter was delighted, took over command and imprisoned Foxcroft. This was an act of rebellion but he was backed by many of the servants in Madras. William Jearsey, on the other hand, tried to free Foxcroft from prison, but without success. Then Winter tried to seize Jearsey and sent two men to Masulipatnam to imprison him - one of whom was Nathaniel Cholmley. The plan failed and Cholmley was surprised by Jearsey and imprisoned. John Cholmley heard about the plot in London,

(6) "Valuation of Nathaniel Cholmley's estate before his marriage with Mary Cholmley, 1683". NYCRO, MIC 2554, frame 0003-4

(7) H.D. Love: "Vestige of Old Madras", vol. I, p.225



"that you were sent up with Clapton to Metchlepatnam [Masulipatnam] to surprise Mr Jearsey who having notice of the design secured you both and desired that you might be sent for home"(8).

Things were out of control and the company interfered by ordering servants in Bombay and Masulipatnam to fit out two ships of war and take Madras by force. Winter surrendered and Foxcroft was released. Winter and Cholmley were allowed to stay in India, but not in the company's service.

In 1668 John Cholmley wrote from England, telling his brother how he succeeded in obtaining a permit from the directors, which allowed Nathaniel to stay in India as an independent diamond commissioner. John Cholmley warned his brother to concentrate on his work and never become involved in personal disputes again:

"I esteem it a great blessing of God you have escaped so many and eminent dangers and I hope you'll make a right use of it and be more careful to avoid concerning yourself in any disputes or quarrels for the future".(9)

Most of the money Jearsey earned through the diamond trade was invested in Asian shipping but apparently these enterprises were unsuccessful and Jearsey lost money. He tried to cover the losses by paying his creditors with the capital he was supposed to invest in diamonds. Faced with fraud, the merchants in London stopped entrusting Jearsey with capital which was a severe blow and as he lost his job as chief in Masulipatnam too, Jearsey was never going to obtain his fortune. In 1669 he left Masulipatnam and settled down in Madras where he lived until his death in 1689; still a prominent figure but not of his former calibre.

The strict businessman John Cholmley told his brother to learn from Jearsey's example,

"Deal justly and fairly with all persons that imploy you... which if they prove satisfactory you may have more money consigned you than can well provide goods for and do not as Mr Jearsey when the money came to his hands that he paid his debts and interest with it and send not up to Golconda till just before the ships were to depart for England"(10).

With Jearsey's exit and the arrival of a new governor at Madras in 1670, Nathaniel Cholmley became the most important commissioner, and received during the next twelve years most of the capital sent to India. In this period his partners were two prominent persons, Sir William Langhorn, governor of Madras from 1670 to 1678 and his successor, Streynsham Master. The governor would receive the capital and Cholmley would go to the mines and buy the diamonds. The 7% commission was equally shared and everyone was satisfied.

"All your friends and correspondents are much pleased with the good understanding between the governor and you, most consignments will be to you jointly"(11).

The money Nathaniel Cholmley earned in commission was invested in diamonds and sent home to John Cholmley, who, on his brother's behalf either kept or sold them. In 1682 when he decided to return home, most of his fortune was already in England. This turned out to be most fortunate.

The relation between the two brothers was businesslike. John Cholmley felt a responsibility towards his younger brother and tried to guide him through life. John Cholmley was a bachelor and took life very seriously - always business before pleasure. In 1668, Nathaniel Cholmley married the daughter of a company servant, but five years later his wife died, and John Cholmley advised him to concentrate on his work:

(8) Letter book of John Cholmley, London, 3 April 1667, John to Nathaniel. NYCRO, MIC 2554, frame 136

(9) Letter book of John Cholmley, London, 31 January 1668, John to Nathaniel, MIC 2554, frames 137-139

(10) Letter book of John Cholmley, London, 31 January 1668, John to Nathaniel, MIC 2554, frames 137-139

(11) Letter book of John Cholmley, London, 3 December 1679, John to Nathaniel, MIC 2554, frames 173-175



The money sent by Capt Brownema M<sup>r</sup> Evans and Mr Denton in  
the adventure to Sir Pauline was for the Committee. I could not at a  
hazardous time send any and advised her against it. I may dispose of it  
Good God as soon as you can. I make returned of all by the first safe  
conveyance. There is or will be now provisions to go to the Bay. This  
intends to send at least 200. men ware, the next you shall receive by  
Capt Woodford and M<sup>r</sup> Hoby. I have not yet met w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Butcherides  
to give him yo<sup>r</sup> order for the ship 200. I shall move the Committee  
for your freedom and freedom upon Committee. The Governor tells me  
it will be granted. I have asked me if you would accept of a Dutch  
place etc. I trusted and told him. I thought you wholly applye yo<sup>r</sup>  
self to gain Experience in Diamond Trade. There being now a Peace  
and many Shippes going out you'll have much employ. All our friends  
are well. By the Shippes you shall have a particular account of all  
our concerns in the mean time &c.

Sent y<sup>e</sup> little Bantam.

Dear Brother

London January 31: 1667<sup>th</sup>

Received w<sup>th</sup> dated in 1665 sent to the Care of you  
and that of January last but in October, in April I wrote  
to you & M<sup>r</sup> Jearry by the little Charles, and in October by the little Bantam  
both which were directed for Suratt. But I hope my letter will come  
round safe to yo<sup>r</sup> hands. I herein I gave you my advice as to the  
difference between you and M<sup>r</sup> Jearry, and what course I intended to take  
for yo<sup>r</sup> freedom of living in India, w<sup>th</sup> an account of publique affairs and  
shall not now repeat.

I Esteeme it a great Blessing of God you have escaped so many  
& imminent Danagers. I hope you'll make a right use of it & be more careful to  
avoid concerning yo<sup>r</sup> self in any disputes or quarrels in the future. As a sure  
you I have been this time assisting & advising to obtaine a grant for yo<sup>r</sup>  
freedom of living in India, & trading in Diamonds, and in regard it  
might be disputed to be an ill precedent was doubtfull whether it should be  
granted, and had thought of making an interest at court to promote it  
for yo<sup>r</sup> and protection for you which I suppose I might have obtained. But  
upon Consideration that this would see desperate the danger as to putt-  
them upon taking away the Liberty granted for Private Trade writing to  
their Servants not to Correspond with you, or adventuring to send for you  
home. (though not justifiable) I resolved to move them in it, & having for  
some friends bought an adventure in y<sup>e</sup> South Sea & got an engagement  
w<sup>th</sup> many of the Committee. I desired a private the Governor being engaged  
in it & yo<sup>r</sup> friends moved it himself. I have enclosed orders under  
a copy of thine Cause in hand for all yo<sup>r</sup> to men. I sent it direct  
The Committee to whom they referred it have not yet met. You'll find by  
their Order you must trade only in Jewells & Diamonds. And that they



"Although you are now left single, I believe you will find such encouragement by large concerns for diamonds that you will not think of returning home... if you can forbear marriage till you return hither it will be much your advantage"(12).

Unfortunately, Nathaniel's own letterbook from the period in India does not exist today, and we do not know how he reacted to the admonitions. John Cholmley's letters are filled with advice about how to treat the diamond merchants, not to become too involved in Asian shipping, and a personal advice not to address the local Indian girls in Masulipatnam.

The climate taxed one's health and Nathaniel Cholmley was ill at least twice. Once in 1674, when his wife died, and again the following year. On 7th September 1675 the chief of the factory in Masulipatnam wrote in his diary that Cholmley tried to commit suicide by leaning his breast on the point of a sword; he was stopped in time and received only five small wounds. A couple of days later he was feeling better and told Mr Mainwaring, second in command in Masulipatnam, that during his illness he had been in delirium and fantasized about how he was dying and thus tempted to make an end to his life. He assured Mr Mainwaring that he was as fit as ever and ready to leave for the diamond mines (13). During his illness, his cabinets and chests were sealed to Mr Mainwaring's surprise. The explanation was that Cholmley had some #26,400 in his chest, money which governor Langhorn had received from London and entrusted to Cholmley, who was to invest it in diamonds.

In 1681 at the age of forty-one, Nathaniel Cholmley decided to return home and began to make his preparations. He and the company had clashed recently as the company no longer tolerated private diamond trade(14). In July 1681, William Gyfford, newly appointed to replace Streynsham Master as governor of Madras, arrived and began to check Cholmley's movements. In December, when Cholmley left Masulipatnam on board an EIC ship, the captain received a letter from the governor,

"You are to receive Mr Nathaniel Chomley aboard your ship with eight of his servants as passengers for this place [Madras] in order for said Mr Chomley's going for England, but you are to be advised to take counter-security from him, not to carry either for himself or other any diamonds... for England"(15).

Nathaniel did not bring diamonds with him on this occasion, as most of his fortune was already in his brother's care and had no problems getting home.

Once in England the company sued him and presented a case in the Court of Chancery, accusing him of breaking EIC's monopoly. This did not worry Nathaniel,

"I value them not a rush but defy them and I don't think they can hurt him [Streynsham Master, whom EIC also sued] further than to make both of us fling away some money on the lawyers and show their teeth where they cannot bite. They stopp't some musk and other small things I brought home with me and Child said plainly I should not have them and am in suit for my papers which they also stopped"(16).

The suit against Cholmley is not to be found today, but the one against Streynsham Master, the former governor of Madras and Cholmley's partner, is still kept in the Public Record Office, London. It was settled in 1691 by a payment to Master of the sum of #1200, so it appears that Nathaniel did not have anything to worry about.

(12)Letter book of John Cholmley, London, 23 December 1674, John to Nathaniel, MIC 2554, frames 157-139

(13)India Office Records, G/26/12, Diary of William Puckle, 7 September 1675

(14)The monopoly in diamond trade lasted only until 1682

(15)Diary and Consultation Book of Fort St. George, 15 December 1681, "To the English ships which are to touch at Masulipatnam, vitz. Captain Goldsbrough and Cook"

(16)Letter book of Nathaniel Cholmley, London, 22 January 1682, Nathaniel to John Heathfield, Madras, MIC 2554, frame 59. Sir Josiah Child was one of EIC's directors



In 1683 he married Mary Cholmley and became son-in-law to Sir Hugh, the owner of the Whitby estate. Nathaniel lived during the winter at Whitby, and the cold and windy climate must have been a striking contrast to the heat of India. He kept in contact with friends in Madras and Masulipatnam as he imported diamonds in partnership with his brother and used an old friend, Robert Freeman, as commissioner.

Mary gave birth to two sons, but they would not have their father around for long. Nathaniel Cholmley died 20 April 1687. His brother John died in 1693 still unmarried, leaving most of his estate to Nathaniel's sons.

Nathaniel Cholmley was one of the few Englishmen who, in the 1670's and 1680's, made a fortune in India and lived to enjoy it in England. Later, after Bengal was conquered in the 1750's, the company's servants made huge fortunes.

Soren Mentz



### Boards of Guardians

- BG/BED Bedale workhouse creed register 1914-30  
MIC 2636
- BG/KMO Kirbymoorside sub-district: registers of births & vaccinations 1876-1898  
MIC 2633, 2636
- BG/RI Ripon Guardians: pauper classification 1899-1901; general letterbooks (out) 1852-1908  
MIC 2493, 2500, 2518
- Ripon Guardians: district medical officers' relief books 1861-1923; relieving officers' reports on servants & apprentices 1874-1896; out relief labour 1903-1924  
MIC 2636-37
- BG/SET Settle Guardians' minute book 1902-1906  
MIC 2661
- BG/TD Tadcaster poor law union assessment committee minutes 1907-1927; general ledgers 1862-1867, 1911-1917, 1925-30; valuation of Great & Little Preston 1870  
MIC 2490-91, 2493

### Coroner

- C Ripon liberty coroner's records 1855-1917  
MIC 2581, 2619-20

### District and Borough Councils

- DC/AYS Aysgarth housing committee minutes 1931-1953; finance committee 1928-30, 1943-44; A.R.P. committee 1938-1943  
Housing files: Hawes, Askrigg, Bainbridge, Aysgarth, West Burton 1936-1962  
MIC 2724
- DC/BED Bedale R.D.C. housing committee minutes 1918-1937  
Register of houses provided by private enterprise 1925-1930  
Register of new houses provided under Housing Act 1930 c.1936-37  
South End, Bedale housing scheme 1934-1956  
MIC 2724
- Housing: general correspondence & papers 1931-1972  
MIC 2725-26
- DC/CRO Croft RDC minutes 1895-1972  
MIC 2555-56, 2560-61
- Correspondence files 1912-1938  
MIC 2564, 2577
- Housing files 1919-1945  
MIC 2726-27



DC/EAW Easingwold R.D.C. housing committee minutes 1933-1943  
MIC 2727

DC/FLA Flaxton R.D.C. housing committee minutes 1919-1928  
MIC 2727

DC/HRG Harrogate nuisances, sanitary & health committee minutes 1855-1954  
MIC 2658, 2661, 2663-65, 2678

Harrogate electric tramways committee 1902; housing sub-committee 1918-19; housing committee 1919-1923; housing & allotments committee 1923-41; housing committee 1941-49  
MIC 2727

DC/HEL Helmsley RDC & committee minutes 1956-58  
MIC 2636

Housing committee 1919-1931  
MIC 2727

Housing files: housing of the working classes 1930-31; assisted housing scheme 1930-54  
MIC 2727

DC/NOR Northallerton R.S.A. & R.D.C. minute books 1873-1974  
MIC 2562, 2592-93, 2596-98, 2600, 2624, 2634, 2646, 2668

DC/RIC Ripon corporation draft & copy minutes, orders & resolutions 1608-1834  
MIC 2504

Names of those in favour of reform 1832  
MIC 2557

Dean & Chapter: copy grant of collegiate status to Ripon minster 1604; copy grant of all prebends in Givendale 1609; declarations of conformity 1828, 1859; copy deed of exchange 1864  
MIC 2520

Archbishop of York's jurisdiction: rent roll of rents belonging to the Archbishop of York within the town of Ripon 1622; abstract of burgage holders from 1622 rent roll n.d.; transcript of part of court roll of Archbishop's court held at Ripon 1675; copy rental of 1708-11 of property in Ripon held under the Archbishop  
MIC 2520

Liberty of Ripon: duplicate land tax returns 1732, 1747, 1805; quarter sessions minute & order book 1765-1785; valuation of the liberty of Ripon by Thomas Bradley 1833-34; abstract of accounts 1856-57; copy description of the boundaries 1481  
MIC 2520

Ripon township: overseers' accounts 1739-1777 & legal bills 1790-1858; lease of a poor house 1776; vestry minutes 1817-1833, 1857; members of the select vestry 1844; highways accounts 1833-34, 1843-44, 1859-60; rating & valuation 1792-1839

Aismunderby with Bondgate township: overseers' accounts & papers 1826-1882; vestry 1850-1869; highways 1795, 1823

Aldfield township: survey of Aldfield n.d.  
MIC 2520

Baldersby township: overseers of the poor papers 1877-1881; poor rate books 1876-1881  
MIC 2504, 2520



DC/RIC Bishop Monkton township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Bishop Thornton township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Bishopton township: overseers' account book 1807-1850; vestry 1854-1892; poor rates 1838, 1886; highway rates 1859, 1881-82; valuations 1852, 1895; plan of Bishopton late 19th cent.  
 Clothholme township: agreement to pull down a cottage 1901  
 Copt Hewick township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Grantley township: parish apprentices 1806, 1814  
 Hutton Conyers township: poor rate book 1880  
 Kirby Malzeard township: rate book for Kirby Malzeard, Grewelthorpe & Laverton 1835; copy poor rate book 1837  
 Lindrick with Studley Royal & Fountains township: overseers' receipts 1881 & n.d.; poor rate books 1879-1884; highway rate books 1877-1881  
 Markenfield township: overseers' papers 1796  
 Markington with Wallerthwaite township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Sawley township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Sharow township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 North Stainley with Slensingford township: copy poor rate book 1838  
 Studley Roger township: poor rate books 1838, 1840, 1869-1872; survey of Studley Roger 1838  
 Whitcliffe with Thorpe township: poor rate books 1838, 1886; receipts 1888-89; registration 1888-89  
 Ripon Board of Guardians, R.D.C. and Wath R.D.C. joint year books 1904-5, 1907-8  
 MIC 2504

DC/SET Craven muster roll 1803  
 MIC 2577; NYCROP 9

DC/STY Stokesley R.S.A. & R.D.C. minutes 1922-1974  
 MIC 2488, 2510-13, 2594-95

Stokesley RDC finance & general purposes committee 1917-1936; housing committee 1919-1928; labour committee 1921-1925; coal emergency committee 1921-1927; rating & valuation committee 1928-1936; sanitary & plans committee 1928-1935; water committee 1928-1936  
 MIC 2514-15

DC/WHU Minute books of the trustees of Whitby piers & harbours 1781-1902  
 Report on Whitby piers & harbour by J. Walker 1845  
 Inventory of board room furniture n.d.  
 Harbour improvement: report of J. Watt Sandeman 1880; specifications & copy letters 1906-1908  
 Signed oaths of trustees of the harbour board 1836-1905  
 MIC 2644-45  
 Plans of Whitby piers & harbours 1791-1921  
 MIC 2657

#### Newspapers

N Craven Herald & Pioneer 1988-1991  
 MIC 2704-6, 2720  
 Harrogate Advertiser 1988-1992  
 MIC 2494-95, 2538-41, 2666, 2650, 2702-3



N Scarborough Evening News & Daily Post 1960-1977  
MIC 2496, 2505-6, 2522-37, 2547-51, 2569-72, 2582-91, 2667, 2673-75, 2677, 2711-13, 2682-83, 2690-2693, 2695-96, 2699, 2701

#### National Government

NG/ATB Yorkshire Agricultural Training Board minutes 1990-1993  
MIC 2710

NG/SB/AYG Great Ayton school building grant plans 1834  
MIC 2708

NG/V Valuation books 1910: Acaster Malbis, Bishopthorpe, Middlethorpe; Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy; Acomb; Ainderby Miers with Holtby, Appletons, Hackforth, Hornby; Ainderby Quernhow, Howe, Pickhill with Roxby, Sinderby; Ainderby Steeple, Morton on Swale, Warlaby; Airtton, Hanlith, Kirby Malham, Otterburn, Scosthrop  
MIC 2554

Valuation book 1910: Acklam, Burythorpe, Eddlethorpe, Firby, Howsham, Kennythorpe, Kirkham, Leavening, Leppington, Menethorpe, Scrayingham & Westow  
MIC 2515

Valuation books 1910: Airyholme, Fryton, Ganthorpe, Holme South, Hovingham, Slingsby, Terrington & Wath; Aiskew, Bedale, Firby & Rand Grange; Aislaby, Cawthorne, Cropton, Middleton & Wrelton; Aislaby & Eskdaleside cum Uggelbarnby; Akebar, Fingall & Hutton Hang; Aldbrough, Eppleby, Melsonby & Stanwick St John; Aldfield, Lindrick & Studley Roger; Aldwark, Flawith & Tholthorpe; Allerton Mauleverer, Arkendale, Hopperton, Flaxby, Thornville, Coneythorpe with Claretton & Ferrensby; Alne, Tollerton & Youlton; Amotherby, Appleton le Street, Barton le Street, Broughton, Butterwick & Swinton; Ampleforth, Newton East, Oswaldkirk, Thorpe-le-Willows; Angram, Hutton Wandesley & Long Marston; Angram Grange, Hood Grange, Sutton under Whitestonecliffe & Wildon Grange; Appleton le Moors, Lastingham & Spaunton; Appleton Wiske, Crathorne & Picton; Appletreewick, Burnsall with Thorpe & Hartlington; Arden cum Ardenside; Arncliffe, Hawkswick & Litton with Halton Gill; Aske; Askrigg; Askwith, Denton & Weston; Austwick & Lawkland; Aysgarth  
MIC 2579

NG/V Valuation books 1910: Ayton East & West, Hutton Bushell, Wykeham; Azerley, Grewelthorpe, Winksley; Bagby with Balk, Fawdington; Bainbridge; Baldersby; Bank Newton, Broughton, Coniston Cold, Elslack, Martons Both; Barden; Barkston, Saxton, Towton; Barlby, Osgodby; Barton, Newton Morrell; Barton le Willows, Crambe; Barughs Ambo, Habton Great & Little, Kirby Misperton, Ryton; Beal, Eggborough, Heck, Hensall, Kellington; Beamsley, Hazelwood with Storiths; Bellerby; Beverley; Biggin, Little Fenton; Bilbrough with Catterton, Healaugh; Bilsdale Midcable & Laskill pasture; Bilsdale Midcable & Ellenthorpe; Bilsdale Westside with Daletown, Hawnby & Snilesworth; Birkby, Deighton, Hutton Bonville, Little Smeaton; Birkin, Burton Salmon, Byram cum Sutton, Fairburn; Birstwith & Clint; Bishop Monkton & Westwick; Bishop Thornton, Nidd & Ripley  
MIC 2638

Valuation book 1910: Ellerbeck, Osmotherley & Thimbleby  
MIC 2579



NG/V Valuation books 1910: Fadmoor, Gillamoore, Kirbymoorside; Levisham & Lockton; Farlington with Marton cum Moxby & Stillington; Farndale East, Low Quarter & West Quarter; Felixkirk; Kirk Fenton; Felliscliffe; Filey; Flaxton with Lillings Ambo; Folkton & Flixton; Carkin with Forcett; Foston with Thornton le Clay; Fountains Earth; Ganton, Binnington & Willerby; Gargrave; Gatenby; Giggleswick; Gilling; Givendale, Newby with Mulwith, Skelton; Goathland; Goldsborough; Grimston, Kirby cum Milford, Ulleskelf  
MIC 2627

Valuation book 1910: Harrogate 'A', Bilton & Starbeck; Harrogate 'B', Haverah Park & Pannal  
MIC 2578-79

Valuation book 1910: Hawsker cum Stainsacre  
MIC 2638

Valuation books 1910: Holme cum Howgrave, Hutton Conyers, Norton Conyers; Hudswell; Humberton & Milby; Hunmanby, Muston, Reighton; Hutton le Hole, Rosedale West; Hutton Rudby, Rudby, Rounton East, Sexhow, Skutterskelfe; Ingleby Arncliffe, Potto, Whorlton, Swainby; Ingleby Greenhow, Greenhow, Battersby; Ingleton, Thornton in Lonsdale; Kelfield, Riccall; Kepwick; Kingthorpe, Newton, Pickering; Kildale; Kilvington North, Thornton le Street; Kilvington South, Thornbrough  
MIC 2685

Valuation books 1910: Kirby Hall, Great & Little Ouseburn, Thorpe Underwoods, Widdington; Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Marton le Moor; Kirby Knowle; Kirby Wiske, Maunby, Newby Wiske; Landmoth cum Catto, Kirby Sigston, Sowerby under Cotcliffe; Langeliffe & Stainforth; Langthorne; Layton East; Layton West; Lead; Malham; Malham Moor; Manfield; Burton Leonard, Ingerthorpe, Markington, Markingfield Hall, South Stainley, Cayton; Marton cum Grafton; Melmerby, Middleton Quernhow, Wath; Melmerby; Menwith with Darley; Middleham  
MIC 2700

Valuation book 1910: Marton & Sinnington  
MIC 2637

Valuation books 1910: Scarborough  
MIC 2516

#### North Riding County Council

NRCC/LT Motor taxation records 1921-1978: summary information on vehicles registered PY 4001-9999; VN 1-9999  
MIC 2501, 2517

Motor taxation records 1921-1978: summary information on vehicles registered AAJ 1-999, APY 1-999, AVN 1-999, BAJ 1-999  
MIC 2517

Motor taxation records 1921-1978: summary information on vehicles registered BPY 1-999, BVN 1-999, CAJ 1-999, CPY 1-999, CVN 1-999, DAJ 1-999, DPY 1-999  
MIC 2662

Local taxation compromise books 1909-1936, 1910-1934  
MIC 2598



## North Yorkshire County Council

NYCC/C/5/7063

Askham Bryan College of Agriculture & Horticulture

Askham Bryan, Askham Richard (c.150) 1710-1940  
MIC 2558-59, 2562

Field book of farms at Askham Bryan belonging to Stephen Croft esq. by John Bailey 1812  
MIC 2559

Askham Bryan building plans 1935-1970  
MIC 2577

### OUTFAC

Abstract of certificate in case of Champney v Tigar, relating to Snainton 1874  
MIC 2499

Craven legion & volunteering papers 1804; verses celebrating George III's jubilee 1809;  
surgeon's commission 1871  
MIC 2499

Cartulary of Byland Abbey  
MIC 2552

York District Probate Registry: copy wills 1389-1576; wills - various peculiars 1680-96;  
wills - Fenton peculiar H-S 1617-1858  
MIC 2601-12

Durham District Probate Registry: wills & administrations 1699-1705, 1719-1723 (incomplete)  
MIC 2613-17

Stokesley estate: Chancery cases 1776-79, 1785-86  
MIC 2618

### Parish Councils

PC/MRL Marston, Long, parish council minutes 1894-1939  
MIC 2636

PC/STV Stonegrave parish meeting minute book 1894-1926  
MIC 2680

PC/WEB Welburn constable's account book 1726-1762; overseers' accounts 1733-1830; poor rate  
assessments 1783-1830; surveyors of the highways accounts 1861-1868; manor of Welburn court  
book 1742-1851  
MIC 2503

PC/WGW Wigglesworth parish accounts 1723-1842; highway surveyors' accounts 1818-58; survey  
n.d.[c.1828]; parish electors' minute book 1895-1911; parish meeting account book 1927-43;  
extract from deed regarding the descent of the lands of Sir Nicholas Shireburn of Stonyhurst  
1719; copy will of John Smith of Long Preston 1732  
MIC 2635



## Parish Churches

- PR/BAT     Barton: vestry & P.C.C. minute book 1899-1947  
MIC 2710
- PR/BNB     Bolton Abbey: churchwardens' accounts 1883-1975; vestry & P.C.C. 1882-1964; benefice & glebe 1743-1953; plan of the parsonage at Bolton 1882; miscellaneous 1326 (copy)-1963; plans 1933, 1959; service registers 1882-1959; Barden chapel service register 1906-1960; Beamsley hospital service register 1932-1964; fabric & furnishings 1795-1972; churchyard 1888-1950s; Bolton Priory 1920-1954; incumbents' papers 1875-1951; youth club 1950-1954; parish magazines 1902, 1919-1920; public events, services, celebrations, bazaars etc 1887-1954; charities 1719-1961; schools 1548-1919; photographs 1936, 1954  
MIC 2637, 2643-44, 2656, 2660, 2678
- PR/BOC     Bolton cum Redmire: Board of Education scheme for administration of the Free Grammar School 1908; correspondence & papers regarding administration of the Grammar School Trust Fund 1926-28; glebe 1921, 1928; Ripon diocesan trust deed 1896  
MIC 2499
- PR/CAT     Catterick: P.C.C. minute books 1954-1974, minute & account books 1954-74; inventories 1957-58; parochial statistics 1906-29; tables of fees 1956 & n.d.; photographs n.d.; school 1949; Tunstall enclosure map & award 1813; plan of Catterick churchyard 1966  
MIC 2655-56
- PR/CPG     Copgrove: induction of I.A. Smith 1930  
MIC 2574
- PR/DAN     Danby: service register 1900-24; service registers, Comondale 1898-1971; benefice & glebe 1849; churchyard 1963-73 & n.d.; antiquarian n.d.  
MIC 2492, 2574
- PR/FEW     Fewston church plate n.d.  
MIC 2635
- PR/GL     Glaisdale: vestry & P.C.C. minute book 1900-1919, 1933-74; parochial register 1899-1903 & electoral roll n.d.; churchyard extension - record of burials 1943-63; benefice & glebe 1928  
MIC 2499
- Goldsborough: Byerley charity 1766, 1902  
MIC 2678
- PR/KMA     Kirby Malham: alterations to the school 1957-60  
MIC 2542
- PR/KMI     Kirby Misperton church fabric & faculties 1789-1950; churchyard & rectory 1861-1962; parish charities 1892-1952; title deeds 1856-1885; tithes 1841-1930; parochial returns 1909-1958; papers relating to Blomberg family of Kirby Misperton Hall; P.C.C. minute books 1941-1981; service registers 1878-1981; benefice n.d., 1983-85; balance sheets St Chad's, Great Habton 1950-1962; register of parochial electors 1933; Hull Corporation Bill (Farndale aqueduct scheme) 1932-1933  
MIC 2631-33, 2649



- PR/LEA Leake: service registers 1897, 1936-1947; churchwardens, vestry & P.C.C. 1852-1935; benefice, glebe, tithe & advowson 1898-1956; Leake parsonage 1931-1963; church fabric 1907-1970; highway surveyors' accounts 1846-1868; overseers' accounts 1831-1841; Knayton with Brawith school 1874-1953; union of benefices 1933, 1967; parochial returns 1958, 1960; notes on parish history c.1900-1968; photographs & drawings 1912, 1924; miscellaneous 1929-68  
MIC 2564, 2577, 2655
- PR/MEL Melbecks: churchwardens' accounts 1914-1973; school 1860-86; church & benefice 1861, 1893  
MIC 2489, 2504
- PR/MES Melsonby village plan  
MIC 2542
- PR/NOR Normanby service registers 1894-1972; incumbents' papers 1864-1962; churchwardens & P.C.C. 1868-1983; parish officers' accounts & rate assessments 1786-1868; tithes 1854-1955; rectory, glebe & benefice income 1764-1961; church fabric & furniture & churchyard 1894-1971; union of benefices 1961-1985; school 1878-1914; charities 1903-1971; miscellaneous 1906-1957  
MIC 2632, 2635
- PR/NO Northallerton: churchwardens' statements of account 1888-1890; Maison Dieu charity statement of account 1862; service register 1981-1990; licence for absence of clergy 1828; confirmation register 1952-1985  
MIC 2721
- PR/OUL Map of Great & Little Ouseburn 1815  
Map of Kirby Hall n.d.  
MIC 2577
- PR/PIC Pickhill pastoral schemes 1972-77  
MIC 2635
- PR/ROW Rounton West: service register 1951-1979; vestry & P.C.C. 1892-1970; terriers & related papers 1764-1919; East & West Rountons churchwardens' account book 1946-1961  
MIC 2724-25
- PR/SAL Salton: churchwardens' accounts 1867-1913, 1933; service registers 1888-1967; terriers & inventories 1786-1857; benefice & benefice income 1920-85; fabric & furnishings 1932-52; churchyard 1818-1986; miscellaneous 1933-34  
MIC 2635, 2638
- PR/SAT Sandhutton & Carlton Miniott united benefice: list of parishioners 1888-1943; parish magazines 1926; index to parish registers 1706-1908  
MIC 2652
- Carlton Miniott: service registers 1952-1962; churchwardens' accounts 1910-1981; electoral roll 1913; organ 1949; photograph n.d.[pre 1892]  
MIC 2651-52
- PR/SES Sessay: service registers 1912-82; churchwardens' accounts 1783-1980; P.C.C. minute book 1945-1982; benefice & benefice income 1915-84; rectory 1939-54; fabric & furnishings 1800, 1929-1982; churchyard 1918, 1927, 1950-54; correspondence about tithe map 1956-57; charities 1689-1694, 1842-1967; historical notes n.d., 1937, 1970; plans 1837 & n.d.  
MIC 2580, 2654



- PR/STB Stallingbusk: chapelwardens' account & assessment book 1803-1912; P.C.C. minutes 1920-1968; service register 1925-1966; faculties 1913-1959; miscellaneous 1908-1969  
MIC 2504
- PR/TW Thornton Watlass: transcript of registers 1574-98  
MIC 2642
- PR/WEN Wensley National School log book 1875-1904; accounts 1875-1893; admission register 1875-1909  
MIC 2563

#### Petty Sessions

- PS/PE Pickering Lythe East: register of licences 1872-1948  
MIC 2557

#### Quarter Sessions

- QDE(R) Register of electors 1891: Cleveland division, Thirsk & Malton division, Richmond division  
MIC 2519
- Register of electors 1891: Whitby division  
MIC 2685
- Register of electors 1993: Craven, Harrogate, Richmond, Ryedale, Selby  
MIC 2573
- Register of electors 1993: York, Hambleton, Scarborough  
MIC 2575
- QDG Register of gamekeepers' deputations 1858-1960  
MIC 2694
- QDP(M) Plans of railways deposited with the clerk of the peace 1855-1868  
MIC 2497, 2542, 2557, 2623, 2653, 2657, 2689, 2708, 2715-2718, 2722-23
- QDZ Hearth tax: certificates by collectors & constables of householders having a decrease or demolition of hearths (5) 1685  
MIC 2710
- Returns of numbers of precepts issued by Chief Constables 1833-37  
Returns by clerks to Petty Sessional divisions 1854-55  
MIC 2710
- Returns of inhabited houses: Pickering Lythe 1796; Bulmer n.d.  
Population returns for submission by the clerks of the peace for the census reports (incomplete) 1801-1841  
Returns of numbers of townships maintaining their own poor & constaberies: Hallikeld, Hang West, Ryedale, Yarm 1841  
Return of the number of committals from Whitby to York Castle & the House of Correction, Northallerton Jan-June 1847  
Specimen seals & signatures in case of authorisation for passports 1858  
MIC 2710



QSB Working papers of the court of Quarter Sessions 1800-1806  
MIC 2621-22, 2629, 2655

-do- 1873  
MIC 2493, 2499

#### Independent Chapel Records

R/I/HRG Harrogate baptist church minutes 1876-1928  
MIC 2503

#### Methodist Records

R/M/EAW Easingwold circuit schedule books 1838-1862  
MIC 2557

R/M/RI Laverton WM chapel trustees' accounts 1894-1936 & minutes 1918-1938  
MIC 2651

#### School Records

S/BSW Birstwith CE school log book 1885-98  
MIC 2574

S/BKD Buckden CE school log book 1863-1897  
MIC 2631

S/CAY Cayton school log book 1892-1903  
MIC 2574

S/COT Cotherstone school log book 1892-1909  
MIC 2574

S/CNB Constable Burton school log book 1891-1912  
MIC 2574

S/DAK Dalton (Richmond) CE school log book 1877-96  
MIC 2574

S/DAL Dalton (Thirsk) school log book 1872-1892  
MIC 2630

S/ELS Ellingstring school log books 1877-1912  
MIC 2660

S/FNW Farndale Low Mill school log book 1894-1907  
MIC 2660

S/HAR Harlsey East school log book 1886-1908  
MIC 2660



S/HAE Harome CE school log books 1865-1906  
MIC 2630

S/HAU Hauxwell school log books 1881-1900  
MIC 2660

S/HOK Holwick school log book 1880-1914  
MIC 2660

S/HTH Hutton le Hole school log book 1885-1899  
MIC 2660

S/HTA Huttons Ambo school log book 1863-1881  
MIC 2660

S/KLB Kilburn school log book 1863-1904  
MIC 2680

S/LGG Langton Great school log book 1874-1908  
MIC 2660

S/RAI Rainton infant school log book 1873-1922  
MIC 2503

S/RPL Ripley school papers 1800-1907  
MIC 2651-52

S/TW Thornton Watlass school log book 1871-1919  
MIC 2635

S/WRE Wreton school log book 1879-1903; admission register 1872-1948  
MIC 2687, 2710

#### Temporary Deposits

TD 80 Papers of Isabel Frances Mary Sowter, teacher, 1895-1927  
MIC 2564

TD 81 Hunton & Arrathorne CP school managers' minute book 1903-1991  
MIC 2553

TD 83 Thimbleby estate deeds (3) 1838, 1862  
MIC 2568

TD 84 Roecliffe parish meeting account book 1896-1928  
MIC 2578

TD 87 Account book of John Nicholson of Thornton-le-Beans, tailor, & his son, William Nicholson, joiner c.1858-1937  
MIC 2710

TD 90 Vyner Mss: maps & plans of Studley Royal, Studley Roger, Kirby Malzeard, Grewelthorpe etc 17th - 20th cent.  
MIC 2707, 2708



TD North Riding of Yorkshire maps 1637-1803  
MIC 2577

#### Estate and Private Collections

ZAA Mediaeval deeds: Ellingstring, Stainley, Ripley  
Rental of lands & tenements of William Inglebie 1588/9  
MIC 2499

ZAO Proclamation for a general fast 1801  
MIC 2557

ZAQ Howden Trustee Savings Bank: managers' minute books 1818-1900; trustees' & managers' meetings 1844-1913; committee of management & meetings of trustees 1899-1913; trustees' & managers' attendance book 1893-1900; depositors' declarations 1851-1869; trustees' declarations 1892-1904; depositors' ledgers 1818-1843; day books 1818-38, 1855-63; notices of payment of money to depositors 1832-1907; letter books 1890-1913; correspondence & papers 1844-1913  
MIC 2647-49, 2669-70

Selby Trustee Savings Bank: depositors' declarations 1849-1852  
MIC 2670

ZAY Durham co. (NR) Gilmonby (44) 1546-1839  
MIC 2600

ZBB 'A prohibition for allome' 1609  
MIC 2557

ZBC National Union of Teachers North Riding County Association minute books 1904-67  
National Union of Teachers Harrogate & district association minute books 1934-72  
Scarborough guide books 1906, 1924, 1935  
Education in North Yorkshire n.d. (c.1972-74)  
MIC 2581

ZBE Hutton Rudby branch of Toc H minute book 1958-1967  
MIC 2659

Hutton Rudby show: minute books 1926-1980; catalogues 1920, 1924-1988; subscribers' lists, balance sheets etc. 1926-1988; letter announcing decision not to hold 1989 show  
MIC 2659-60

ZBF South Milford blacksmith's / joiner's / undertaker's account books 1870-1968  
MIC 2576, 2580

ZBL Kiplin Hall estate

Bolton on Swale, Catterick, Ellerton on Swale, Langton on Swale, Scorton (536) 1691-1938  
MIC 2639-42, 2679



- ZBO Bolton Hall
- W.T. Orde-Powlett, 4th Baron Bolton (1845-1922, succeeded 1895): papers  
W.G.A. Orde-Powlett, 5th Baron Bolton (1896-1944, succeeded 1922): papers  
MIC 2553
- ZCG Nathaniel Cholmley, merchant (d.1687): account book, letter book 1682-1691  
John Cholmley, merchant (d.1694): letter book, lease 1664-1695  
Richard Cholmley (1723-1741): ships' journals, log books 1738-1740  
Hugh Cholmley (1684-1755): papers  
Nathaniel Cholmley (1721-1791): books  
MIC 2554
- Extracts from Cholmley family bible 1665-1774  
MIC 2554
- ZCM Azerley survey & valuation 1814  
MIC 2694
- Henrietta Matilda Crompton's sketch books & watercolours  
MIC 2709
- ZCX Wigglesworth (52) c.1547-1825  
MIC 2580, 2654
- ZDS Allerston, Ayton West, Brompton, Butterwick, Ebberston, Hackness, Heslerton West, Hutton  
Bushell, Ruston, Snainton, Weaverthorpe, Wykeham, Yedingham 12th cent.-1905 (1228)  
MIC 2507-2509, 2543-2545, 2628
- North Grimston deeds (Langley family purchases) 1561-1720  
MIC 2628
- Valuation & book of reference to the plans of the estates belonging to the Hon Marmaduke B.D.  
Langley, by Robert Wise, Malton 1850  
MIC 2660
- ZE Hornby (Thorpe Raw) (15) 1620-1639  
MIC 2676
- Hornby estate papers 1725-1818  
MIC 2676
- ZEL(A) Kirbymoorside copyhold survey 1730  
MIC 2697
- ZEV Cleveland: Middlesbrough, Egglescliffe, Stainton (69) 1555-1806  
MIC 2568
- ZEW Helmsley & Kirby Moorside markets 1595-1903  
MIC 2721
- ZFM Guisborough Hall & gardens: plans 1854-1941  
MIC 2656



ZFW Wyvill of Constable Burton

Marmaduke Darcy Wyvill: correspondence & papers, including political papers 1899-1916; travel brochures 1901-1903  
MIC 2680-81, 2687-88, 2698, 2710, 2715

Papers regarding Wesleyan chapel, Constable Burton 1895  
MIC 2680

Plan of NRCC electoral divisions 1888  
Political cartoon 'Home Rule'  
MIC 2557

ZGC Isherwood family of Fryton 1730-1887  
Lascelles family of Slingsby 1838-1974  
MIC 2574, 2654

Broughton township records 1815-19, 1828  
Cawton township records 1864-67  
Fryton township records 1808-40  
MIC 2574

ZJT Letters & papers of James Tate (1771-1843), schoolmaster, Richmond  
MIC 2629-2630, 2649

ZK Kirkleatham Hall estate

Coatham & Redcar housing development plans c.1846-1945; Lackenby house plans  
MIC 2497

ZKH Brompton & Sawdon, Burniston, Cayton, Cloughton, Egton, Falsgrave, Fryton, Fylingdales, Goathland, Harwood Dale, Hutton Bushell (256) 1417-1879  
MIC 2694

Newbiggin, Foston, Newsham, Normanby, Rillington, Scalby, Scarborough, Seamer, Staintondale, Suffield, Whitby, Wilton, Wykeham (218) 1562-1935  
MIC 2679, 2686

Humberside: Bridlington, Newton & Preston (18) 1560-1774  
MIC 2679, 2694

River Derwent drainage papers (4) 1795-1805  
MIC 2686

ZLD Political & election posters, Northallerton 1832-1874  
MIC 2557

ZLM Langcliffe Mill deeds & papers c.1796-1949  
MIC 2658, 2678

ZNK Robert L. Dundas (1780-1844): correspondence & papers 1803-1844; diaries 1835-1843; vouchers, bills, accounts, receipts 1799-1844; account books 1835-1842  
MIC 2688, 2697, 2708



- ZNK J.C. Dundas (1808-1866): diaries - political affairs 1847-1865; diary - foreign tours 1861-1863; letter books 1851-1860; election posters 1834-1857  
MIC 2697, 2698
- Second Marquis of Zetland: correspondence & papers: National Trust 1942-45; Gobelin tapestries 1935-47; York Race committee 1939-55; racehorses/stud papers 1940s & 1950s; Lord Ronaldshay's biography of Lord Curzon 1925-29, 1936, 1948  
MIC 2671
- Second Marquis of Zetland: miscellaneous letters & papers  
MIC 2631
- ZNT Yafforth: plan of Moor House farm 1853  
Danby Wiske: plan of Mosser Grange farm 1854  
MIC 2715
- ZPA Plan of Dunsley Moor 1803 & plan of Raw Pasture, Fylingdales 1808  
MIC 2656
- ZPB Malton parish & borough records late 18th - 20th cent.  
Malton borough customs 15th cent.  
Malton schools records c.1811-1908  
MIC 2574, 2577, 2655
- ZPG Bainbridge manor
- Jury lists & summons 1773-1779, 1830; estreats of fines; presentments 1738-1779; verdicts 1738-1779; precept 1829; gamekeeper's deputation c.1820; lists of residents 1778-1779  
MIC 2503
- Bainbridge, Burtersett, Countersett, Hawes (42) 1660-1905  
MIC 2654
- Minutes of meetings of the lords trustees 1767-1855; elections of new trustees & officers 1767-1944; receipts & payments 1750-1836; legal papers 1663-1906; mines & quarries leases 1706-1922; enclosure 1804-1834; tithes 1837; boundaries 1805-1827; land tax 1772-1835; school 1792; pinfold 1880-1910; income tax 1919-1947; quittances 1847-1888; steward's notices 1827-1946; bank books 1887-1923; newspapers 1884; correspondence 1820-1912; accounts & vouchers 1815-1924  
MIC 2503, 2563
- ZPT Scrope of Danby (c.f. Z.87)
- The Scropes of Danby
- Frances Scrope (1794-1858): diaries 1815-1823; journal of an excursion into North Wales 1817; diaries 1853-55 & late 19th cent.  
MIC 2697-98
- Devotional commonplace book late 17th cent.  
Catherine Scrope: engagement & account book 1809; diaries 1820, 1822-25  
MIC 2698
- ZQA Arkengarthdale estate papers: lead mining 1799-1847; Barningham cow pasture copy award 1807; Marrick inclosure 1812; sale catalogues 1833-1939; estate papers c.1764-1920  
MIC 2580, 2655



- ZQA Thornaby estate papers 1830-1909  
MIC 2580, 2655
- Sedbury estate survey c.1919  
MIC 2580
- ZQH William Chaytor of Spennithorne (1733-1819): papers relating to political affairs, lead-mining, militia & lieutenancy & other matters c.1750-1819  
MIC 2565-66, 2654
- William Chaytor (d.1819): trustee & executor c.1741-1803  
MIC 2566-67, 2654
- William Chaytor (d.1819): correspondence & papers including papers as commissioner for land tax 1798-1814; commissioner for Chancery, Kirby Ravensworth hospital 1803-1804; adviser to commissioners Hudswell & Hipswell enclosure 1807-1808; Teesdale papers 1757-1795; deputy chief bailiff of Richmond 1618-1800; Recorder of Richmond 1699-1811; chairman of North Riding Quarter Sessions 1769-1815  
MIC 2567, 2654
- William Chaytor (d.1819): NRRD letters & papers relating to elections 1735, 1757, 1782; correspondence with nephew John Trotter 1795-1815; memoranda book; payment of annuity to Isaac & Ann Nichol 1789-1814  
MIC 2576
- ZQX Arkengarthdale estate rent books 1942-1966  
MIC 2633
- Arkengarthdale estate cash books 1915-1961  
MIC 2633
- Arkengarthdale estate copy deeds etc 1553-1835  
MIC 2633
- Arkengarthdale, Deighton, Gilling, Hurst & Marrick, Norton, Ravensworth, Sedbury, Stockton & Thornaby estate papers c.1700-1930  
MIC 2620, 2626
- Arkengarthdale common rights & sporting rights c.1803-1930  
MIC 2620-21, 2626
- ZRT Posters: Reeth cattle show etc  
MIC 2557
- Plans of the manor of Grinton 1774, 1801 (tracings)  
MIC 2542
- ZS Harrogate & Leeds water supplies: reservoirs on the Swinton estate 1901-1932  
MIC 2598-99
- ZSJ W. Rowntree & Sons: sale & publicity handbills 1882-1892  
MIC 2710



- ZTG      Bedale Bowling Green Society
- Minute & account books 1794-1937; visitors' book 1895-1915; bill for mowing & rolling 1872; balance sheets 1952-60; photograph album c.1861-1931; bicentenary photograph 1992; rules & copy rules 1794-1899 & n.d.; newspaper cuttings 1923, 1955, 1979; correspondence & papers 1867, 1923-26, 1950-55, 1989-91; fixture cards 1958-73; plans for clubhouse extension 1969; copy deed of trust 1895 & appointment of new trustees 1931-1975; poem written for centenary celebrations 1890  
MIC 2700
- ZYL      Lyell v Broderick: rights of shooting over Crackpot & Satron pasture: copies, translations & extracts from ancient documents (c.f. Printed books)  
MIC 2688
- ZYS      Rosedale estate plan 1870  
Pickering gas & water 1878  
MIC 2577
- Z.57      Northallerton election posters 1841  
MIC 2557
- Z.371      "The Weavers Guide": linen designs of Ralph Watson of Aiskew, 18th cent.  
MIC 2564
- Z.845      Miers family papers 1887-1914  
MIC 2656
- Z.877      Rural industries in North Riding: report 1922 & exhibition 1927  
MIC 2499
- Z.878      Stokesley deeds (8) 1601-1718  
MIC 2515
- Z.882      Capt. James Cook: lecture ?by John Lees, 19 Aug 1903  
MIC 2499
- Z.883      Handbills - linen manufacture in Ripon 1785-1835  
MIC 2562
- Z.884      North Street, Ripon title deeds (2) 1829, 1832  
MIC 2562
- Z.885      Ripon burgage roll 1675  
MIC 2562
- Z.886      Plan of deviation of footway, Ripon 1802  
MIC 2562
- Z.887      Thirlway family of Ripon journals etc c.1835-1874, with printed Tourist's Companion to Ripon & district 1817  
MIC 2563
- Z.888      Burneston living valuation 1824  
MIC 2564



- Z.889 Bishop Monkton churchwardens' account book 1732-1841  
MIC 2568
- Z.890 Plan of Stokesley court house 1936  
MIC 2577
- Z.891 Aske estate rental & account book 1719-1727  
MIC 2580
- Z.892 Scarborough solicitors' partnership deed 1934; Harrogate school sale conditions 1921; Acomb nursing home sale deed 1924; Hayburn Wyke lease 1910  
MIC 2580
- Z.893 Gate Helmsley sale catalogue 1939  
MIC 2580
- Z.895 Huddleston with Lumby overseers' account book 1769-1807  
MIC 2630
- Z.896 Crathorne parish account books: churchwardens 1725-1808; constables 1747-1836; overseers 1779-1823  
MIC 2630
- Z.897 Harrogate lease (Beechwood Crescent) 1911  
MIC 2635
- Z.898 Hurst mines bargain book 1827-53 & candle & powder books (2) 1839-45, 1849-54  
MIC 2659
- Z.899 Account of fee farm rents belonging to William Morehead in Northants., Yorks., Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Wilts., Glos., Norfolk, Bucks., Devon 1768  
MIC 2660
- Z.900 Sowerby (1) 1879  
MIC 2671
- Z.901 Wrelton British Day school minute book 1879-94  
MIC 2671
- Z.902 Pickering town football club minute book 1926-30  
MIC 2671
- Z.903 Pickering Agricultural Association minute book 1917-23  
MIC 2671
- Z.905 Craven Hydro-Electric Supply Co. Ltd. minute book 1929-1949  
MIC 2710

#### Printed books

The Victoria County History of Yorkshire North Riding Vols I & II & index  
MIC 2651



Catholic Record Society Vol III, 1906: including 'Recusants of Masham 1589-1628', 'Catholic Registers of Nidd Hall 1780-1823'

MIC 2498

Catholic Record Society Vol VI, 1909: including 'The will of Christopher Stonehouse of Dunsley, Whitby c.1564-1631', 'A list of convicted recusants in the reign of King Charles II (East & West Ridings)'

MIC 2498

Catholic Record Society Vol XXIX, 1929

MIC 2498



## GUIDE NO. 2 : SUPPLEMENT 1993

<u>Township/Place</u>	<u>Parish Registers</u>	<u>Tithe</u>
Bainbridge		+ <u>2577</u>
Barton St Cuthbert	<u>2714</u> M 1837-1978 (incl St Mary)	
United benefice	<u>2714</u> Bn 1955-1991	
	C 1871-1934	
Bolton Abbey	<u>2625</u> C 1813-1981	
	M 1813-1974	
	<u>2626</u> B 1813-1980	
	Bn 1901-1989	
Burton in Lonsdale	<u>2568</u> Bn 1867-1992	
Cleasby	<u>2714</u> Bn 1756-1982	
Coverham	<u>2721</u> M 1837-1967	
Downholme	<u>2561</u> B 1813-1991	
Egton	<u>2686</u> CMB 1622-1761	
Embsay	<u>2661</u> M 1972-1984	
Fewston	<u>2646</u> C 1834-1871	
Finghall	<u>2555</u> B 1813-1990	
Goathland		+ <u>2708</u> copy appm't
Hauxwell	<u>2555</u> B 1813-1989	
Hudswell	<u>2561</u> B 1813-1992	
Hutton-Bushell	<u>2661</u> B 1986-1992	
Kildwick	<u>2676</u> M 1935-1968	
	Bn 1930-1991	
Leake	<u>2670</u> M 1929-1941	
Leathley	<u>2646</u> C 1898-1991	
	M 1911-1968	
	B 1917-1993	
Manfield	<u>2714</u> M 1838-1977	
Marske	<u>2561</u> B 1813-1991	
Middleton Tyas	<u>2676</u> CMB 1539-1715	
Scruton	<u>2514</u> M 1979-1992	
Thirsk		+ <u>2557</u> appm't
Thornton in Lonsdale	<u>2593</u> C 1863-1993	
	M 1837-1992	
	B 1813-1992	
Wykeham	<u>2661</u> B 1986-1992	
Langdale End	B 1986-1992	



## GUIDE NO. 3 : SUPPLEMENT 1993

- |       |   |            |                            |
|-------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| m     | ASKE n.d.[c.1763]<br>Plan of grounds of Aske Hall and the Richmond-Gilling road with<br>proposed diversion to take it further away from the house<br>The observations and explanations in the bottom left-hand corner<br>have been largely torn away. The name of the surveyor survives -<br>G. Jackson<br>Paper : 8 sheets mounted on linen and on wooden rollers, the whole<br>measuring 72 x 54 ins.<br>Scale 40 ins to 1 mile<br>Very fragile | ZNK M 1/4  | MIC 2708/131-144           |
| m     | BOLTON ABBEY 1881<br>Map of Bolton Abbey showing every house in the parish<br>Paper 36 x 45.50 ins<br>No scale marked   | PR/BNA 8/2 | MIC 2656/425-437           |
| m     | CLAPHAM cum NEWBY 1847<br>Plan of an estate in the parish of Clapham ... belonging to<br>John Jacques Willis esq 1847<br>Paper 53 x 42 ins<br>Scale 3 chains to 1 inch  | ZXF        | MIC 2708/145-150           |
| m     | DANBY WISKE 1854<br>Plan of the Mosser Grange Farm ... the property of the<br>Misses Rawson in the occupation of Robert Severs June 1854<br>Paper 38.50 x 25.50 ins, brittle & torn into two pieces<br>Scale 3 chains to 1 inch   | ZNT        | MIC 2715/467-472           |
| m & t | GRINTON 1774<br>Map of Grinton manor<br>Paper on linen 77.50 x 39 ins<br>No scale marked  | ZRT        | MIC 2542/36-52             |
| m & t | GRINTON 1801<br>Plan of the manor of Grinton in Swaledale<br>Paper 29.50 x 21.50 ins<br>Scale 24 chains to 1 inch<br>[Poor copy]  | ZRT        | MIC 2542/28-35, 2577/37-43 |
| m     | KIRBY HALL n.d.<br>Plan of Kirby Hall [very decayed]<br>Parchment 35 x 29.50 ins<br>No scale marked   | PR/OUL     | MIC 2577/68-74             |
| m     | OUSEBURN, GREAT & LITTLE 1815<br>A map of the estate of [Ri]chard John Thompson esquire in the<br>parishes of Great & Little Ouseburn in the West Riding of the<br>county of York 1815<br>Paper 30.25 x 33 ins<br>Scale 6 chains to 1 inch  | PR/OUL     | MIC 2577/58-66             |



- |   |  |     |                  |
|---|--|-----|------------------|
| m | ROSEDALE 1870  | ZYS | MIC 2577/45-48   |
|   | Plan of an estate situate at Rosedale ... the property of Robt. Parkinson esq. 1870  |     |                  |
|   | Paper on linen 25.75 x 23.50 ins   |     |                  |
|   | Scale 3 chains to 1 inch   |     |                  |
| m | YAFFORTH 1853  | ZNT | MIC 2715/460-464 |
|   | Plan of the Moor House Farm in the township of Yafforth ... the property of the Misses Ranson in the occupation of James Longstaffe 1853 |     |                  |
|   | Paper 39.50 x 24.50 ins, brittle & torn into two pieces  |     |                  |
|   | Scale 3 chains to 1 inch   |     |                  |
| m | YORKSHIRE: North Riding 1637   | TD  | MIC 2577/2-3     |
|   | William Hole's map of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Re-engraved from Saxton's original  |     |                  |
| m | YORKSHIRE: North Riding 1646   | TD  | MIC 2577/10-12   |
|   | Jan Jansson's map of the North Riding of Yorkshire   |     |                  |
| m | YORKSHIRE: North Riding 1724   | TD  | MIC 2577/14      |
|   | The North Riding of Yorkshire by H. Moll, geographer   |     |                  |



GUIDE NO. 7 : SUPPLEMENT 1993

<u>Place</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Microfilm</u> <u>no.</u>
Askrigg	Mth	M 1905-1962	2658
Swinton	Mth	M 1974-1988	2714



